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"Immigrants." *Welcome to Hawaiian Roots – A Site to Help You Learn More about Your Hawaiian Genealogy.* Web. 17 Jan. 2012. <http://www.hawaiian-roots.com/immigrants.htm>.

Many immigrants came to Hawai’i shaping the economic and culture of Hawai’i. Among the Caucasians who came in small groups as agricultural workers were Russians, Portuguese, Spaniards, Germans and Norwegians.  Many of these groups intermarried with Hawaiians and other racial groups. The first group of indentured Chinese plantation workers arrived in 1852.  Between 1852 and 1856, several thousand Chinese were brought in to labor on the plantations.  By 1884, this number had risen to 18,254.  The Chinese people who migrated to Hawaii were mostly Cantonese from the Pearl River Delta near Macao.  Quite a few Chinese married Hawaiian women.  As a result, Hawaiian-Chinese families are common in Hawaii today.

In 1890 there were 12,610 Japanese listed in the census and the figure grew to 61,111 by 1900.  By the early 1900's, Japanese made up some 40 percent of the population of the islands.  A Federal Exclusion Act in 1924 almost completely halted any further immigration from Japan due to outgrowths of hostility towards them. The majority of plantation laborers recruited to Hawaii came from the Far East.  However, some also emigrated from Europe.  Of these, the Portuguese formed the largest contingent from the Atlantic islands of Madeira and the Azores.  Between 1878 and 1887, most of the 17,500 Portuguese contract workers for Hawaii's plantations arrived.

"Facts About Urbanization in the U.S.A. | World Resources Institute." *World Resources Institute | Global Warming, Climate Change, Ecosystems, Sustainable Markets, Good Governance & the Environment*. Web. 17 Jan. 2012. <http://www.wri.org/publication/content/8840>.

Most people now live in urban areas. Three quarters of the population of the United States is urban, and one quarter is rural. Fewer than half of the people living in urban areas live in central cities. More than half live in suburbs. More than half of all Americans live in the largest metropolitan areas, those with populations of 1 million or more. There are 39 metropolitan areas of more than 1 million in the United States. The United States has a mobile population. In the 1990 Census, nearly half the population said they had moved to a new home in the last 5 years. Most moved within their own community or metropolitan area. Some cities are losing population. Since 1950, Detroit has lost nearly half of its population. Between 1980 and 1990, the following cities became smaller: Pittsburgh (-12.8 percent), St. Louis (-12.4 percent), Cleveland (-11.9 percent), New Orleans (-10.9 percent), Buffalo, (-8.3 percent), Chicago (-7.4 percent), and Atlanta (-7.3 percent). Other shrinking cities include Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D.C., Toledo, Cincinnati, Denver, Memphis, and Kansas City.

"Growth of Cities - Urbanization of America - People - USA - North America: Adjusted Inflation, Industrial Revolution, City Government, Cheap Housing, Business Industry."*Countries Quest*. Web. 17 Jan. 2012. <http://countriesquest.com/north\_america/usa/people/urbanization\_of\_america/growth\_of\_cities.htm>.

Until the middle of the 19th century, the center of the city was the most fashionable place to live. Merchants, lawyers, and manufacturers built substantial townhouses on the main thoroughfares within walking distance of the docks, warehouses, offices, courts, and shops where they worked. Poorer people lived in back alleys and courtyards of the central city. Markets, shops, taverns, and concert halls provided services and entertainment. The middle classes lived a little farther from the center, and other poor people lived in the suburbs, farther from the economic and governmental centers and away from urban amenities such as town watches, water pumps, and garbage collection. Cities were densely populated, as people had to live within walking distance of work and shops. Streets were narrow, just wide enough to accommodate pedestrians and wagons.

"Immigration in New York City." *FORDHAM.EDU*. Web. 17 Jan. 2012. <http://www.fordham.edu/academics/colleges\_\_graduate\_s/undergraduate\_colleg/fordham\_college\_at\_l/special\_programs/honors\_program/hudsonfulton\_celebra/homepage/the\_basics\_of\_nyc/immigration\_32224.asp>.

Immigration to New York City in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries came in two colossal waves. The first wave, old immigration began in the 1840’s and consisted mainly of Irish and German immigrants. By the 1880’s immigration from western Europe had declined and given way to the new immigration from Central and Eastern Europe, most notably Russia and Germany. The immigrants swarmed into New York City and were forced to take menial jobs. In the mid-nineteenth century, almost half of all employed immigrants worked in the garment industry or as manual labor, servants, cooks, waiters, and household help. The number of immigrants in New York City increased steadily throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and by 1910, there was a foreign-born population of nearly two million

"Immigration and U.S. History." America - Engaging the World - America.gov. 13 Feb. 2008. Web. 17 Jan. 2012. <http://www.america.gov/st/peopleplace-english/2008/February/20080307112004ebyessedo0.1716272.html>.

Millions of women and men from around the world have decided to immigrate to the United States. That fact constitutes one of the central elements in the country’s overall development, involving a process fundamental to its pre-national origins, its emergence as a new and independent nation, and its subsequent rise from being an Atlantic outpost to a world power, particularly in terms of its economic growth. Immigration has made the United States of America. Immigration, however, played a key role not only in making America’s development possible but also in shaping the basic nature of the society. Its history falls into five distinct time periods, each of which involved varying rates of migration from distinctly different places in the world. Each reflected, and also shaped, much about the basic nature of American society and economy.